

Our State.
We have eagerly watched the returns of the election in this State, as they come slowly in, hoping to find sufficiently to form some correct idea of the probable majority in favor of the Radicals. That that party has carried North Carolina, there seems to be scarcely a doubt; but their majority in the Spring has been whittled down to what they must esteem an alarming extent. Their confidence in the powerlessness of the Democratic party within our borders has been much shaken, and to us and our people there is great hope for the final redemption of the State. Without being enabled to form a definite and correct calculation, we are of the opinion that the Radical majority will not exceed 8,000.

Our Duty.
From the start, we doubted if any more popular candidate than General Grant could be brought into the Presidential field of politics. Fresh from the field of his laurels. Fresh in the memory of his soldiers, now citizens, scattered over the broad domain of the North. Fresh in the hearts of a grateful and admiring nation, his victory was but the prestige of his name. We of the South may think and feel as we please about the matter, GRANT would have swept the North, no matter what was the character and services of the opposition candidate we brought against him. The Republicans need not glory so much in his election. Had he been nominated by that party of which he was always a member, and for which he still has a place in his memory, he would be as popularly elected. His silence, his indomitable reticence, has touched more the hearts of the Northern masses than all the eloquent harangues of either party. We resisted him and the platform, and more the platform than we did him, because we saw in it the overthrow of our time-honored rights and privileges. Rights fought for and won, by the blood of our Revolutionary fathers freely flowing and crimsoning every inch of territory from the Alleghenies to the seas—rights which are inalienable, and that could have never been torn from us but by the illegal, iniquitous, unjust, monstrous, and unwise policy of the Forty-First, the most radical, and diabolical of any Congress that has ever met in legislative assembly in this or any other country, in this or any other age. Privileges which were guaranteed by all the honor and virtue that have ever characterized the great body politic.

But all these are gone. A new state of things exists, and God only knows how long they will continue to exist. They are in the past. The present will have to look out for itself. The battle for these rights and for these privileges has been the most obstinate of all that have ever been recorded as to have taken place in the arena of politics. We put up a pure, a man, a wise statesman, and a patriot. Had he been elected, we sincerely believe that much of the bitterness, all of the opposition, between the South and the North would entirely disappear. He has not been elected. The popular voices has decided overwhelmingly in favor of his opponent. Had GRANT or any other man been adopted by the party the result would be the same. GRANT would be the choice of the people. The Democracy, though defeated, has been true to its history. It will be proud of it yet, though it is proud of it now. It would place upon its platform no man that had in times of trial and dissent been false to his colors. It placed upon it a man that was never found wanting, and that was never false to his colors. So far we have just reason to be joyous of the party and its standard-bearer. If we were, and if we would be, as circumstances about the men whom we put forward on our State and county tickets, our life upon it, the cause would prosper and the victory would be more sure.

Not viewing this in a State, but in a Federal standing, the present position is obvious. During the canvass we have used invectives. We have kicked when our enemies kicked. We have been, perhaps, as vindictive as they, but we think, on the other hand, that we have been a great deal more honest. We would now turn from these ugly views and look to peace. The score has been too long probed. Will it be probed more? That must be answered by our enemies. They have reopened the wounds a thousand times. They have forced upon us a system that ever has been, and ever will be, most foreign to our feelings as free white citizens. They have tumbled in the dust everything that we venerated and held sacred in the body politic. They have gone beyond the bounds of all endurance. They are the victors. GRANT is their President. His cry was "Let us have peace." Very well. We all hope we will have peace. It is for our benefit now to cultivate it more than ever. Let us cast aside the asperities of the past. Let us work for our State, to make it teeming with the riches of a bountiful nature; to enrich it with the products of its mineral wealth; to do everything that will ensure to it a long and lasting prosperity. We cannot just now undo what is done, but there is one thing left which we can do. We can still keep alive that manhood, that spirit of bravery, that spirit of will, to resist at every step the further spread of hatred, demagogical Radicalism. We need not be foes to individuals. We need not despise them for opinion sake. But we need, and we ought, to push forward, to strike on, strike now, and strike ever against the set of harpies which are feeding on the vitals of our dearly beloved State.

The Present.
With the excitement of the recent contest will have passed away much of the bitterness of faction and party. No community, we can safely aver, has ever behaved so coolly as ours. No hurry, no passion, no quarrel, no riotous conduct, nothing, has disturbed the quietude of our citizens.

Election day was, in other language, a holiday. Was there an indifference shown? Did all their bounden duty to themselves, their neighbors and their country? How many can now say, why did I not vote? What kept me from voting? If there be any, let them reason why? If they did not vote. Was the candle not sure to our enemies that it were useless to go to the polls? Was there ever a time in the history of this State when a display of patriotism was ever so needed? Ought not the honest man honestly consider that in every political battle it is a part of honesty to give his voice in the ballot and thereby endeavor to oust an obnoxious official and put in his stead a truer and an able man? To overthrow any iniquitous system that may hold over him the sword of destruction, and hang around him an ugly, effete palladium of tyranny? Be this as it may, what is done is done beyond present redemption. Many looked on with apathy. They were wanting in that soul-stirring thrill of patriotism which makes men struggle, push, drive, tear, work, speak, argue, and, if needs be, fight for his right, and follow it up till his ticket is closed in the ballot-box. If this is not the spirit of all it ought to be, and it ought to live in them and leap forth faithful and true at the appointed time. It is well to remember these things. The day is not so distant when a proper appreciation of them will be worth the trouble of their present study.

Now, however, our attention is turned to the pursuit of more peaceful enterprises, to those employments which were, perhaps, very much neglected during the last few weeks. The merchant will be found more steadily at his desk; the farmer at his plow; the blacksmith at his anvil. All trades and occupations and professions will profit, no doubt, by this silent pause. The yells and the rodomontade of the Radical victors have died away. A deadly calm is on the land. The country is in the power of the Philistines. Naught need be expected from them but taunts and oppressive measures. The South is prostrate. Gloom is thick upon her. But beyond the gloom we see the sun of her glory to rise. We are still hopeful. We are not cast down. We are as determined as ever to win—to topple the monster fabrication of Radicalism from its turret to foundation. Let us busy ourselves, then, peacefully with our immediate affairs. We must forget the irritants of the past, and endeavor to extract from its many evils some good. That will be our only consolation, and it will be a sweet one. It, and it alone, will be instrumental in establishing a healthy mind in a healthy body. This we need. This we must have. With this our defeat will be robbed of its sting. It will prepare us to obtain and to enjoy the great victory which we shall surely yet gain.

The Future.
Much speculation is being made by the different journals throughout the country—Radical, Republican and Democratic—as to the probable course of GRANT. Some claim him as a very Conservative Republican; some go further and say that his administration will be ultra Conservative, coming fully up to the Democratic ideas. Of course the Radicals claim him and his administration as peculiarly belonging to them. Why they so claim him is incomprehensible. We remember well when Forney came out in a leader denouncing all military chiefs, and warning the people to keep off and not vote for any of them that might be brought forward as a Presidential candidate. This was at a time when GRANT was considered as a very dangerous fellow and a Democrat. In that unfortunate letter (quarrel between GRANT and Johnson), the extremists found it to their interest to favor the contention and to proclaim the General of the Army the most abused of men. Immediately the Radical organs change. They see they must stand on a more popular platform than any they had, as yet, devised. The Democrats had alienated GRANT. Asplendid chance! GRANT will carry everything before him! And GRANT would, we'll repeat, have carried everything before him, no matter on what side he took his stand. At the nomination of their candidate the Republican party was divided into two wings—the extreme, or Radical—the more moderate, or the Conservative. The Radicals could have never won the contest. Their cause is as unpopular with the moderate men as it is with the Democrats. There is a wide difference between a Radical and a Republican, though both stand on the Republican platform. A Radical is the synonym of all that is oppressive, dishonorable and nefarious. His object is the perpetuity of his party, even with the loss of all republican government, which is sure to follow the overthrow of constitutional liberty. The Republican, or more moderate, wishes and works for the continuance of the party in power, but upon the more enduring basis of carrying out the principles of JEFFERSON and MADISON and the elder ADAMS. They will not strike at the root of all civil order and security for the mere gratification of holding the scourge of tyranny over a fallen people. They would not forever keep up the cry of *vote to the conquered*—and offer them stripes, vinegar and gall, and then call them "rebels" because they refused to accept such delicate attention. It was this wing of the Republican party that nominated GRANT, and it was by its influence that he was elected. We believe that numbers of those who bore the title of war Democrats during the internecine struggle assisted, and they will be their honored leader's stoutest pillars in the administration of the office of Executive. To these two divisions we are inclined to think GRANT will look for counsel and accept it, and not to the Radical wing. GRANT need not fear the extremists. He will have a Congress that will not bow to the caprices of a few madcaps. It will have enough of Democratic members to destroy a two-third vote, and we know that there are many honest Republicans returned, who will raise their voices against further extreme measures. The lusty and ugly imponderable body of Butler will no longer be heeded when he rises to overshadow the hall with a shadow.

befitting the Father of Lies, and the lover of Spoons.
GRANT will extend no iron rod to further irritate and punish the men whose valor he can appreciate. He will care very little for the advice of those who, during the conflict, lay behind a demijohn on the broad of their backs with a tumbler of "rot-gut" to their lips. He will pay very little attention to those who now cry in all the anger of demons to depopulate, if it be possible, the South of her brave white population and set up an idol for the great free people of the North to come down here to worship. Defeated, and having nothing to say, we need not fear for the future. GRANT will not forget the Appomattox, and the man he met there, and the soft humanity he displayed—a humanity which almost lost him his popularity with those very extremists. Did GRANT care then for them? Will he care now? Not a bit of it. He told Stanton to mind his own business and he corked up Butler completely. He will now, we suppose, cringe to the Beast, and he will bow the knee to Baal and worship! We may expect a friendly hand extended us from the capitol of LEE. It cannot be any worse than the past. How would it have been did the Radicals nominate and elect their choice—the beautiful Ben Wade? This is something for reflection.

We did all we could to resist the election of GRANT. Inevitable fate was against us. Thank God it is no worse. We hope for the best. GRANT may be popular with all classes but the Radicals. We hope he will extend a liberal hand to the afflicted South; restore her exiled sons; do away with the face of the trial of JEFFERSON DAVIS, and as much as it will be in him to remand the government of the South into the hands of her own people.

Proceedings of the Thirty-ninth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company.
The Stockholders assembled in the Court House at the appointed hour.
On motion of the President of the Company, Hon. R. R. Bridges, the meeting was called to order by the election of W. S. Battle, Esq., of Edgecombe, as Chairman. John W. Thompson and Donald MacRae, Esqs., were appointed Secretaries.
The committee to verify proxies and ascertain the amount of stock represented reported the meeting to be unusually large and that it would be impossible for them to report formally and fully in less than an hour. They reported, however, that a majority of the stock was already represented in the meeting; whereupon the meeting was declared to be duly organized and ready for the transaction of business.
The President of the Company, Hon. R. R. Bridges, on behalf of the Directors, proceeded to read and submit the regular annual report.

Col. S. L. Fremont, the Chief Engineer and Superintendent, then proceeded to read his annual report.
On motion of Dr. A. J. DeRosset, the reading of the Treasurer's report was dispensed with; and a committee of three, consisting of Dr. A. J. DeRosset, P. Murphy and W. S. Daney were appointed to examine and report upon the report of the President and Directors.
Col. Fremont then submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the meeting:
Resolved, That the State of North Carolina own three-fourths of the capital stock of the North Carolina Railroad Company, and it is therefore manifestly to the interest of the tax-payers that it should be so voted as to yield to the State the largest possible income consistent with justice to its patrons; and whereas, it is equally evident that by using the whole line instead of a part when practicable in the transportation of passengers and freight, that this end will be accomplished; and whereas, after securing the foregoing object (largest income to the State) it should be worked with a view of giving as much business to other public works in which the State has an interest as possible; therefore,
Resolved, That application be made to the Governor and Board of Internal Improvement, or other Executive or Legislative authority as may be necessary, to see justice done to the State as well as to this Company, whose road connects with its road at Goldsboro.
Resolved, That this subject claims the immediate and unremitting attention of the President and Directors and General Superintendent, to whom it is referred, with full authority to take any contracts or offer any inducements compatible with the interests of this Company to that of the North Carolina Railroad Company, that will justify that Company in working its entire line to Goldsboro, and working in close connection with the Company, in which the State is largely interested.

Col. Fremont also submitted the following, which were referred to the committee to whom was referred the report of the President and Directors:
Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that a preliminary survey or examination of a route for a Railroad, via Scotland Neck and Marshboro' to the State line in the direction of Suffolk for any line bearing this general description, be made, if in the opinion of the President and Directors, such road would materially benefit this Company.
Resolved, That application be made to the Legislature, at its next session, to aid in the construction of such a line by subscribing to it the North Carolina Railroad Company, that will justify that Company in working its entire line to Goldsboro, and working in close connection with the Company, in which the State is largely interested.

On motion of Col. R. H. Cowan, the meeting then took a recess until three o'clock P. M.
At 3 P. M. the meeting was called to order.
The following amount of stock was reported as represented:
In person..... 2,495
By proxy..... 11,013
Total..... 13,508

Col. Fremont moved an appropriation of \$100 for the support of the orphan child of the late Wm. H. Laspeyre, who was killed while in the employ of this Company—Carried.

W. A. Wright, Esq., offered the following, which was adopted:
Resolved, That the following is adopted as one of the By-Laws of this Company: In all elections of the officers of the Company, a majority of the votes cast shall be required to constitute any such election.
Dr. A. J. DeRosset, on behalf of the Committee on the President's report, submitted the following as the result of their consideration:
REPORT:
The Committee to whom was referred the Report of the President, have given the subject as much consideration as the limited time given them would allow.

Our Committee approve the policy of the President and Directors of repairing, rebuilding and improving the road by draining, grading, and we are gratified to know that the fruit and track business is likely to be profitable to our people and a source of profit in the transportation of the Company and ought to be encouraged.
We heartily respond to the suggestion in the President's Report that the Company should encourage immigration, and recommend transportation of goods at greatly reduced rates, for a certain time, and also all kinds of time used for agricultural purposes.

We recommend that the stock owned by this Company in the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad Company be sold by authority of the President and Directors, whenever in their judgment it be deemed advisable.
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The committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution:
Resolved, That the salaries of the President and Superintendent of the Company be reduced to four thousand dollars each.
Respectfully submitted,
J. J. DeRosset,
PATRICK MURPHY, Committee.
JOHN S. DANAY.

On motion of Wm. A. Wright, Esq., the report was received.
Colonel Fremont moved an amendment to the resolution of the committee that the question of the salary of the Superintendent be referred to the Board of Directors. The motion was adopted.

Quite a lengthy and animated discussion here arose upon the salaries of the officers and the expenses of the Company, which was participated in by Messrs. O. G. Parley, Hon. R. R. Bridges, Dr. J. D. Belamy, Colonel S. L. Fremont and Judge Howard.

Mr. Parsley finally proceeded to submit the following as a substitute for the resolution reported by the committee, upon which a stock vote was called for:

Resolved, That for the ensuing fiscal year and until such time as the condition of this corporation shall be such as to warrant a dividend, the stockholders, equal to five per cent. per annum on their stock, the salaries and pay of no stockholder officer of this Company shall exceed in amount three-fourths of the amount as stated in the report as now submitted to this meeting.

Judge Howard offered an amendment to the first resolution, which was accepted by Mr. Parsley, simply fixing the salaries of the President and Superintendent at \$4,000 per annum for the next fiscal year.
A stock vote was had and the movement defeated.

On motion, a recess was taken until 7 o'clock P. M.

At 7 o'clock the meeting was again called to order.

Dr. A. J. DeRosset submitted the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Directors of this Company be requested and instructed to inquire into the expediency of building a branch road from Magnolia to Konaeville.

Wm. A. Wright, Esq., moved that the next annual meeting be held in Wilmington on Wednesday after the second Monday in November next.

Col. Fremont offered the following resolutions which the meeting adopted:

Resolved, That the President and Directors of this Company be authorized to subscribe to the capital stock of the Wilmington & Tarboro' Railroad Company, in such amount as they may deem proper to be paid for the transportation of materials for the road of said Company, provided by such subscription, this Company shall immediately thereafter become a stockholder and entitled to a proportional vote in the meetings of the Stockholders of the said Wilmington & Tarboro' Railroad Company.

Resolved, That the President and Directors be authorized to contract with the Wilmington & Tarboro' Railroad Company to operate that road whenever it shall be completed to connect with this Company.

This gentleman also offered the following. The same was also adopted:

Resolved, That the President and Directors be authorized to make such disposition of the stock held by this Company in the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad Company as they may deem wise, as they may deem most to the interests of this Company.

Col. Hall submitted a resolution in the following terms, which elicited some discussion:

Resolved, That the President and Directors of this Company be requested and instructed to inquire into the expediency of building a branch road from Magnolia to Konaeville, and be hereby authorized to make such legal proceedings as they may deem necessary to test the legality of the late Charter granted to the Wilmington & Tarboro' Railroad Company, and to prevent the building of the same.

The discussion of this resolution was participated in by Col. E. D. Hall, Gen. Abbott, (State Proxy), Wm. A. Wright, Esq., and Judge Howard.

Gen. Abbott moved to lay the motion on the table, and called for a stock vote. This resulted as follows:

Ayes..... 3,691
Nays..... 9,817
Total..... 12,978

The question occurred upon the original resolution, and it was then adopted.

On motion of Dr. A. J. DeRosset, the meeting proceeded to the election of a President.

On motion of Col. Fremont, the following Committees were appointed: On Proxies for next meeting—J. W. Thompson, Donald MacRae and W. L. Smith. Auditing Committee—G. W. Collier, Zeno H. Greene and Patrick Murphy.

The election resulted as follows:
R. B. Bridges..... 3,452
O. H. Brogren..... 3,452
Total..... 6,904
The highest number of votes was declared duly elected.

An election for seven Directors was then entered into, resulting in the choice of the following:

W. A. Wright, A. H. VanBokkelen, E. Murray, S. D. Wallace, Alfred Martin, Geo. Harris, Jr., Everett.

This constitutes the old Board.
The following were announced as Directors on behalf of the State: Curtis H. Brogren, L. G. Estes, Jos. H. Cannon.

On motion of A. H. VanBokkelen, Esq., it was

Resolved, That the Secretaries, together with the Auditing Committee, be authorized to send the publication of the proceedings of this meeting.

On motion of Col. Fremont, the thanks of the meeting were tendered the President and Secretaries.
On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

THE VOTE OF NEW HANOVER.—A friend in the country has written and requested us to publish the official vote of this county, together with the official registration complete, for future information and to afford a correct basis of calculation. In compliance with this request we republish the vote by precincts and append the official registration returns:

	DEM.	RAD.	TOTAL.
Wilmington, 1st Ward.....	261	870	1,131
" 2d ".....	403	644	1,047
" 3d ".....	31	429	460
" 4th ".....	254	353	607
Federal Point.....	26	63	89
Masonboro'.....	44	33	77
Middle Sound.....	51	348	399
Holly Shelter.....	66	79	145
South Washington.....	130	113	243
Upper Black River.....	117	170	287
Piney Woods.....	69	107	176
Lower Black River.....	87	117	204
Caintock.....	79	79	158
Long Creek.....	144	179	323
Rocky Point.....	131	252	383
Topsail Sound.....	123	130	253
Total.....	2,290	3,968	6,258

The following are the registration returns:

	WHITES.	BLACKS.	TOTAL.
Wilmington, 1st Ward.....	309	1,015	1,324
" 2d ".....	473	338	811
" 3d ".....	31	316	347
" 4th ".....	289	304	593
Federal Point.....	42	59	101
Masonboro'.....	61	27	88
Middle Sound.....	125	351	476
Holly Shelter.....	77	78	155
South Washington.....	119	113	232
Upper Black River.....	126	171	297
Piney Woods.....	82	101	183
Lower Black River.....	89	111	200
Caintock.....	59	79	138
Long Creek.....	156	185	341
Rocky Point.....	137	256	393
Topsail Sound.....	124	147	271
Total.....	2,643	4,113	6,756

Our friend also asked that we should make a comparison by precincts with the former election and registration; but this we find it impossible to do, in view of the fact that in the Spring election the precincts were of a military character and not the same as now.

STATE ELECTION NEWS.

[BY MAIL.]
BRUNSWICK.—The Radical majority in this county is reported to be 181. This is said to be due to the fact that a large number of negroes, recently from South Carolina and now at work in the Green Swamp, were registered and voted. It is reported that they were not even registered by the lawfully authorized Registrar, but by irresponsible parties deputized by him for the purpose.

CALDWELL.—Official.—Democratic 617; Radical 394—Democratic gain 233.

WATKINS.—Democratic 350; Radical 282—Democratic gain of 68. One precinct to hear from will make no change.

PERQUIMANS.—As far as heard from Radical majority of 333.

CHOWAN.—Edenton gives Radical majority of 308.

WASHINGTON.—Returns show Radical majority 507.

MARTIN.—So far as heard from gives 35 Democratic majority.

CAMDEN.—Radical majority of 4—Radical gain.

MCDOWELL.—Radical majority 125—Democratic gain of 46.

IREDELL.—Official.—Democratic majority 467—Democratic gain 211.

UNION.—Democratic 930; Radical 811—Democratic gain 170.

WILKES.—Radical loss about 400.

MONTGOMERY.—Radical majority 387—Democratic gain 82.

PERSON.—This county, the home of Judge Reade, has done nobly. The vote stands: Democratic 1,054; Radical 953—A Democratic gain of 289.

ROCKINGHAM.—The home of Judge Settle gives a Democratic gain of over 300.

IREDELL.—Official.—Democratic 1,412; Radical 955—A Radical gain of 251. The poll of one precinct was not received until the third day, and could not be counted according to law. About 400 registered voters did not go to the polls, and about 200 did not register.

WILSON.—Official returns show the following vote: Democrat 1,103; Radical 897—A Democratic gain of 238.

YADKIN.—Official.—Democrat 840; Radical 622.

FAYETTEVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Nov. 9, 1868.

Dear Journal.—If there be nothing else satisfactory in the result of the recent election, there is some grain of comfort to be extracted from the fact that it is a result—something accomplished and ended, and that hereafter the time, talents and energies of the people may be turned to other concerns in this life. You can think of no scheme in business, no project of society, no development of industry, which was not retarded by, or to receive its impetus and due share of attention only after the great struggle for party supremacy. That struggle has been made and the final decision of a majority of the American people has been forcibly expressed: that they endorse Radical "Reconstruction," and will accept its mutilated Constitution. Defeated in politics, it is to be hoped that the Southern people especially, submitting to the verdict of faction, will now zealously set about the work of once more becoming independent—in pocket. Radical proscription may condemn the "rebellious" South, but it cannot stop the course of its broad rivers, choke up its capacious harbors, render sterile its exuberant soil, and cripple the capacity and industry of its people. Let our aim be now the recuperation of our resources; let us toil to amass wealth, and if, in the future even we yet hope to restore the Republic upon the basis of its old principles. Let us oppose a moneyed oligarchy with a capital as large and inexhaustible; for I hold that nothing has been more conclusively shown in this Presidential election than that the dollar is almighty yet; principle is a myth, devotion to the "heritage of our fathers" is an exploded sentiment, but the dollar remains, swaying all, carrying all at will.

I have not been much of a prophet in my recent writings. I fear that I am doomed to see the very last of my predictions come to grief; and I am forced to confess that I am one of the few who, over-sanguine, were gulled by foolish confidence in the good judgment and patriotism of the people. A national Republican victory has swept over us like a whirlwind, and our own State is again in the hands of the

plotters, and even the issue in this Congressional District I await with much foreboding. It is useless and perhaps unjust to give vent to reproaches over what is irremediable; there was a large majority to overcome in this Congressional District, and it seemed almost impossible to achieve success in the face of such odds. At any rate, if the white voters of your county and city can reasonably explain a heavy Radical gain over their balloting in April, Col. McKoy may then console himself with the reflection that his defeat was inevitable. If the incessant labor and earnest appeals of your able and influential paper could not arouse your people, an unknown correspondent need add no words.

I have been told (for as I haven't a Radical acquaintance, all such information must be hearsay) that the successful party intend this week going through the mock election of being buried in the cemetery of this place. I see nothing inappropriate in this; these two candidates are undoubtedly dead, for this campaign at any rate, and it is but natural that their names should be anxious to "be in at the death." We can only hope that they do not bury with them civil liberty and justice and national prosperity. However, while no Democrat can fail to be filled with anxiety at the new base of power acquired by the opposite party, it behooves us to accept the position and hope for the best. If Radical rule means national ruin it will not be less surely, though slowly, ended. The Gods did not interfere to interrupt the feasts of Atræus and Scæurus, but nevertheless the final punishment was meted out a full and terrible retribution.

It gives me much pleasure to testify to the admirable course pursued here by one of Holden's own appointees, even amid the high state of party feeling, which has been perhaps indulged in too much by both sides. I allude to W. H. Porter, Mayor of Fayetteville, late Chief Justice of the Probate Court in this county. I am not given to adulation of any man for the simple performance of duty, and Dr. Porter has done no more. But on the other hand, I am not unwilling to do justice to merit, come from what quarter it may, and this Mayor has proved that, filling his office fairly and honestly, Holden made a mistake when he appointed him and he doubtless regrets it. In the first place, a strong effort was made to induce Porter to appoint negroes on the police force, which, as being inimical to the interests of the people, he refused to do. He has ever appeared anxious to promote good feeling; he has presided by invitation in his official capacity, at public meetings, and has twice taken occasion to publicly show the falsity of the statement that a garrison is necessary here for the preservation of peace. It is said that he voted the Democratic ticket; of this I know or care nothing, but I am glad that *somebody* who are taken as Radical tools prove to be shrewd enough, cutting the hand that would guide them to evil. And just here let me give you an instance showing the persistent efforts of the Radicals in this State, headed by the "Governor," at misrepresentation. A few days since Holden wrote a very sharp letter to Kelly, the Sheriff, stating that information had reached him from this place that a precept could in no case be served, such was the lawless feeling of the people! Radical as he is, the Sheriff could not do otherwise than reply that in no case had the slightest resistance ever been made or attempted. In short it was a lie throughout, fabricated for a base purpose.

Monk Julian alias Watkins, one of the prisoners confined so long at Fort Macon, under sentence of a military commission, upon the charge of killing the negro Archie Beebe in February, 1868, shot a negro the other day somewhere about the Cape Fear river. The negro was shot in the leg as he was running from Monk, two balls taking effect upon him. The weapon was a revolver, and I learn that the wounds were not serious. Monk was arrested, and after examination before a Magistrate was bound over to the negro to a lame brother of Monk Julian, supposed to have been the cause of the difficulty.

The question of the Superior Court Clerkship still remains in abeyance here. Calahan, though not qualified, is still in office, transacting business, and, I suppose, receiving money. The conduct of Judge Buxton is low unaccountable, and is being condemned by even those who were most friendly and charitable. The interference of "Justice," his newspaper defender, was in such bad spirit that it has done him incalculable harm, in the columns of the *Standard*, an *insult* of the *virulence* of *North Carolina*, a journal which all our ladies are supposed to despise, has been viewed and read with something more than surprise—horror and disgust. I dislike to lug the name of a lady into public print, but there can surely be nothing wrong in mentioning a letter which was requested to be copied in every part of the United States. Those who seek notoriety may always attain it. Notice was given the proprietors of the Fayetteville Eagle on the 31st of October, that a suit would be entered against them for libel and defamation of the character of Judge Buxton. Damages are said to be laid at a heavy figure.

There will probably be no Superior Court here this month, as there was to have been. I hear of but one paper made returnable to the Court, and the lawyers, I understand, do not expect a session. The garrison is still here; the men behave very well. Robinson's Circus will be here this month, the first Circus on this route for many years. Look out for a crazy town and county.

AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION.—The Agricultural Convention which assembled in this city early in October, adjourned to meet again on the fourth Thursday in November, when, it was expected, there would be a larger and more general attendance of the planters of the surrounding counties, and the important questions concerning united efforts in our State agricultural enterprises could meet with the consideration they merit. Since the Convention made this decision and adjourned to the time specified, the President has set apart the day it agreed to re-assemble as an occasion of general thanksgiving. In view of this state of the case, we would suggest that the President of the Convention issue a call convening it one or two days earlier, or say one week, the third Thursday in November. The circumstances necessitating this course could be stated in the call and the matter would be generally understood.

But whenever the Convention does re-assemble, we sincerely trust that there will be a general and full attendance. Much important business was set apart at the first meeting for the action of the Convention, and it is necessary and proper that it should receive the full consideration of a large number of representatives, and we push forward our agricultural enterprises to the full extent science admits.

The newspaper stamps issued from the Excise Department of Great Britain during the year ending March 31, 1868, amounted to 27,922,759.

For the Journal.
Glorious old Robeson.—Still True to the Past and her own Noble Self.

LUMBERTON, N. C., Nov. 6, 1868.
Messrs. Editors: Robeson county has raised her voice in favor of civil liberty and the Constitution of her fathers. She has "shaken the dewdrops of repose from the hems of her garments, and marched again to battle and to victory." She has voted down the Radical party, and given one hundred and fifty-eight majority for Seymour and Blair, which is a gain for the Democratic party since the last election of five hundred and twelve votes, and by that deed she has proven to the world that there are men yet in Carolina, not sycophants, traitors and cowards, but noble, pure, high-minded men belonging to that same lineage who won their laurels in 17

Our Duty.

The decision of the American people has been recorded, and in opposition to what we believe to be for the welfare of the country, and adverse, we know, to the interest of the South. But we think that so far as this election is concerned, a truce to the excitement and turmoil which will pass away with the election, will be most beneficial—even in face of the unfortunate result. What we desired above everything else was the election of the Democratic candidates, conveying, as it would, a return of the kindly and fraternal feelings between the sections, without which reconciliation can never go hand in hand with reconstruction. But still we desired a cessation of the irritating sources of trouble in our midst, which to a great degree destroyed the usefulness of our laborers, and choked the channels of commerce. And we trust, with the exultations of the successful party, all evidences of the past bitter contest will die out of the hearts and minds of our people.

The result in many of the Northern States is so significant that it cannot be without its influence upon the thoughtful Southern mind. Following close upon the great reaction of 1867, which carried two of the great States of the Union for the Democratic party, and almost the third, and which gave to the same party nearly all the others in which elections were held, the decided majorities by which all the Northern States, except New York and New Jersey, and probably Oregon, cast their electoral votes for Grant and Colfax, and by majorities far in excess of those given to local candidates, is too marked not to furnish a lesson for serious reflection for the Southern people. Certainly the great military reputation of General Grant, his exploits yet fresh in the minds of a grateful people, had some influence upon the result. And so far as the elections of 1867 made Radicalism grow circumspect and forced the leaders of the party reluctantly to accept General Grant as their candidate, the country been benefited by the temporary conservatism—a momentary "seber second thought" of the people—following the earlier excesses of the Radical party—so far as they were compelled, in order to avert defeat, to seek the leadership of a popular conservative soldier and ignore all partisan politicians, have we cause for congratulation and the country hope for the future.

But even with these favorable indications, and trusting that the President elect will enter upon the discharge of his duties with an eye single to the good of the whole country, the result throws upon us responsibilities which we must not fail to meet. We have endeavored in vain by an honorable observance of our national obligations, a faithful obedience to the laws of the country, and a quiet submission to every change in our State government, though repugnant alike to our judgments and our feelings, to recommend ourselves to the good opinion of our fellow-countrymen of the North. We believe that the very interest we took in the election has injured the cause we espoused.—Northern prejudice has outweighed patriotism and the best interests of the country.

With these facts proved by the result of the late vote it becomes us to withdraw as much as possible from Federal politics. Let us give to the administration of General Grant that aid necessary to enable his officials to discharge their duties in accordance with the welfare of the country, and let any opposition we may feel originate from principle and not from prejudice. Let us continue to observe the laws and respect the officers appointed for their execution. Let those who have the power and are determined to exercise it, manage the affairs of the National Government as they please, without opposition and without further unavailing protest from us. The sad condition in which we find the affairs of North Carolina, without any reference to the personal features of the situation, is enough to engage our anxious attention, and furnishes an inviting field for the labors of every patriot in the State. Our object should be to redeem North Carolina from the condition in which party incompetency and corruption have placed her. Our laws should be altered, our Courts restored to their former efficiency and character, and the selection of Judges taken from the corrupting influences of political canvasses and popular canvasses. In every department are reforms needed, and North Carolina's necessities demand of her wise and patriotic sons all the attention which they can spare from the obligations of their private affairs. Let us, then, shun national politics, but, in the same ratio with which we withdraw from Federal matters, let us devote ourselves to the welfare of North Carolina. Let us restore her former prestige, her honorable renown, her prosperity, her wise laws, her enviable judiciary system. Let us place good and great men again in charge of her administration. These are objects upon which all can unite.

"This above all. To our own selves be true; And this motto, as the night the day. We cannot then be false to any man."

Chatham Railroad Bonds. Some of our contemporaries, in stating the substance of our recent articles upon the subject of the Chatham Railroad Bonds, say that the JOURNAL intimates that the State will hereafter repudiate these bonds. We are the last persons to advocate or even intimate the repudiation by North Carolina of any legally contracted debt, and the refusal to pay any other is no repudiation. We attempted to show, and we think successfully, that the Legislature made the appropriation in defiance of the Constitution of the State, and we know that they will never be paid until a decision of the Supreme Court is had upon their legality. If that tribunal had them to be just obligations, and the honor of the State is involved in their payment, however much her dishonor was involved in their issuance, the holders will find no stronger friends

than ourselves in demanding a prompt payment thereof. But so long as there is a doubt in regard to them we shall be stout in our resistance. North Carolina is not in a condition at this time to increase her public debt, and unless bribery was used, as charged, we cannot see how faithful representatives could have so sacrificed the interest of the State. Our old Bonds lie in the strong boxes of their holders, with coupons unpaid, and the interest rapidly accumulating. For these the people of North Carolina have value received, and they find it impossible to meet these honorable and just demands. And yet strangers, who were borrowing the money with which their *per diem* was paid, voted away illegally, inconsiderately, and we fear, corruptly, millions of dollars.—Can they really desire to force the State into bankruptcy?

Agricultural Fairs.

We regretted the necessity which compelled the postponement of the inauguration of Agricultural Fairs in or near this city this Fall. The project is one which must not be suffered to languish and die. The great political excitement, the stringency of money on account of repeated failures of the crops and the unsettled condition of the country were, we think, sufficient cause to compel a temporary abandonment of the movement. But with the former, the two other difficulties will pass away also. The short time in which our farmers gave themselves for preparation this season, had their efforts met with the most flattering returns, would have interfered very much with the success of their exhibition, and probably caused a partial failure, which would have dampened, to some extent, the ardor of its friends. We would, therefore, urge them to renew their efforts in time to complete all their arrangements by the next season.

We are reminded of the benefits of the establishment of these Fairs here, by the success which has attended the one recently held in Danville, Virginia. Independent of the great advantages of the farmers, and consequently to everybody else, by a free interchange of opinions and recent experience between planters of different sections, and the inculcation of new ideas as taught by the speakers and derived from the discussions among themselves, we must consider the immediate benefit to be conferred upon our city by the great influx of strangers. This we know is a selfish view of the matter, but man is a selfish being. The greater part of the expense of fitting up the grounds and the only necessary to begin the enterprise, must be subscribed here, and we desired to show how there was to be immediate returns.

It is estimated upon good authority that there were seven thousand people in attendance upon the Fair at Danville. It is evident that similar success would attend such an exhibition here, for we have nowhere in this section of the two adjoining States any similar attractions, and we venture the assertion that at the second annual Fair there would be as many visitors in our city as we could possibly entertain. We trust that this subject will receive, as it deserves, the early and serious consideration of our farmers. Let them urge it upon the Chamber of Commerce, not that we think our merchants should be the only ones to interest themselves in the matter, but that they should take hold of it, and give it that impetus which will carry it forward to success.

American Farmer, Baltimore, for November.

The fifth number of volume three, sixth series, contains, besides the Monthly Farm and Garden Work, articles on: Grasses for the South—Fertilizers—Seven Propositions with regard to the Economical Use of Manures—Manure the Test of Good Farming—Saving Manure—Wheat and Clover—The Yield of Wheat—Cutting Clover vs. Pasturing—Cultivation of Onions—Advice to beginners in Fruit culture—Fruit and Oysters—Fruits to supply a Family—Fall Pruning Grapes—The Strawberry Market—Varieties of the Strawberry—Mammoth Cluster Raspberry—Dots in Horses again—How to quiet a Horse when being Cleaned—Hogs vs. Bags—Time to Cut Timber—Philadelphia Butter—Baltimore Butters—Tin Pails for Dairy Purposes—Tiptree Hall Farm—Steam Cultivators at the Leicester Show of the R. A. S. of England—The Hudson Hay Cutting and Bailing Co.—Frederick Co. (Md.) Agricultural Exhibition—Second Annual Exhibition of the Va. Horticultural and Pomological Association—Book Table—Thomas B. Lewis—Sunday Reading—Review Baltimore Markets, &c., &c. Published by WORMSLEY & LEWIS, Baltimore, Md. Terms, \$2 a year, in advance.

Fifth District. Information has been received at this office from an authentic source indicating the election in this District of Lash (Radical) over Brown (Democrat) by a considerable majority. The majority against our Electoral ticket is also considerable.

Correct Style in Writing and Spelling. We quote from John Stuart Mills' account of the style of the ancient writers: "The secret of the style of the great Greek and Roman authors is that it is the perfection of good sense. They never use a word without a meaning, or a word which adds nothing to the meaning. It never entered into their thoughts to conceive a piece of writing as beautiful in itself, abstractedly from what it had to express; its beauty must all be subservient to the most perfect expression of the sense. The perfection of workmanship is only visible in the absence of everything which distracts the mind from the main purpose. It was only in the decline of ancient literature that ornament began to be cultivated merely as ornament. Even descriptive epithets were ones of the corruptions of style which abound in Lucan, for instance. The word had no business there unless it brought out some feature relating to the matter in hand. Ornament for the sake of ornament defeats the very purpose of the speaker by calling off attention from the main object. This is the first grand lesson of workmanship to be learned from the classical authors."

Views of the Press on the Result of the Presidential Election. We give a few more extracts from our

exchanges in relation to the result of the Presidential election:

From the New York Post, Rep. The election must show the Southern Democratic leaders that the American people will not have Congress coerced; will not have the reconstruction measures thrown; will not have our bonds dishonored; will not approve of or bear with the invasions of the sacred right of free speech, or the atrocious outrages which have been openly incited and zealously practiced by the Southern Democratic leaders for months past. It ought to teach these bad men prudence. They have exhausted the patience of the people; they have insulted the laws, and defied right and justice. Let them now be quiet, else they will receive the punishment which they so richly deserve.

The election of Grant will give courage to the lovers of liberty and union in the Southern States; it will warn the disorderly and law-defying that they must reform, and conform to the laws. No injustice is demanded by the party which gained the election. It requires only that those who are and were faithful to the Union shall have and exercise the same rights and privileges as those who fought to destroy the Union. Milder demands than this it would be difficult to invent.

The Southern Democrats are asked only to submit to justice. They are asked to stand to the law, and to be governed by it, with wrong or without punishment. No traitor has been hanged for treason; no traitor's property has been confiscated, and it needed only the smallest amount of policy in the old Southern leaders, at any time in the last three years, the least show of good feeling and of a desire to accept the situation, to persuade the people and the party in power to remove from them the few disabilities under which a small number in each State still lie.

The old politicians in the South, the men who were so long the "Southern leaders," and who desire once more to control those States—but never will—have shown themselves singularly unskillful and incapable in dealing with the events of the last three years. They might have saved much of their old power, but they have lost it all. They have built their hopes constantly on the worst foundations. They sought only to sustain a system of rule, but they have done so at the instigation and with faith in the promises of men who could not help them and whose support only weakened their cause with the people.

[From the Philadelphia Gazette, Republican.] One of the first and most important things now to be done is to allay the excitement and assuage the angry passions that have been raised by the heated contest we have passed through. * * * Some good will doubtless arise from the republican party being constantly watched, followed, attacked, and opposed by so strong and resolute a foe as the democratic party. The experience has proved that we have often quite as much to fear from the excesses of our unrestrained majority as from the wiles of the enemy. It is true that the democratic party, while vehemently and systematically opposing every measure we present or sustain, often make use of the same tactics as we do, and are not to be tolerated as substitutes or amendments. But the discussions consequent upon the activity and strength of that party throw much light upon the important topics with which we have to deal, and were it not for this, it may well be doubted whether our policy or measures would be nearly so well understood as they are. It is only when we have a thorough agitation of this kind in a presidential campaign that the people learn to appreciate the force of mighty principles, and sustain them in a proper way.

We have had the eyes of the civilized world upon us with eager interest, and the whole of this contest. The magnitude and importance of the republic have become such that the election in a single day of the ruler of its destinies is everywhere felt to be without a parallel for interest.—The problem of international peace and war involved in such a change of rulers, the universal anxiety as to the policy of the republic, and the force of this prodigious example in the eyes of all civilized peoples, combine to fix upon us the gaze of millions, and it is not surprising to learn that in so free a country as England, where the drift of the current is steadily towards republicanism, the masses have regarded our election with even more interest than their own.

In a short time Congress will meet for the concluding session, and resume the great work of legislation in reference to the condition of the conquered States and the liberated race where it was broken off by the necessities of the pending election, and it cannot be doubted that the work in hand will be dealt with promptly and decidedly. This is what the republicans everywhere will expect, and what our majority in Congress will be just as ready to perform.

Prints on Apples and Pears. A friend, who has lately been on a visit to the "Hills of the Caucasus," writes thus: "I have just seen a very pretty and fanciful illustration developed on pears and apples in the orchard of a friend at West Roxbury, Massachusetts. As you ramble among the trees you are ever and anon saluted by an inscription upon the fruit, such as 'Hills of the Caucasus,' written on a leaf, or 'The name of the fruit is PEAR.' On some you find the name of Seymour and Blair, for our friend is a staunch democrat of the conservative or State rights school. Here you meet with the familiar name of Mary or Alice, or a date (1868)—in brief, everything that may suggest itself to your taste or fancy, and all done in the skin of the fruit, without abrasion or any foreign impression. The discovery was made by the Hon. Arthur W. Austin, of West Roxbury in 1851 '52. He observed during the former year that apples did not rot in that part of the fruit where a leaf happened to lie upon it. In 1851, he cut out letters from newspapers, and when the apples were yet green, he pasted them upon them with paste such as the apothecaries use, made of Gum Tragacanth. The apples would rot in all parts not covered by the red letters. When the fruit had ripened to perfection the letters were removed, and they would appear permanently outlined in green. So, again, when he pasted on the apple a paper in which the letters were cut out, the parts covered by the paper would be green and the letters would appear, distinctly turned in, the green ground surrounding them. The experiment is a very pretty one, and produces a happy effect. It is a good exercise to try. How much sweeter must be the relish of apple or pear if the name of a favorite should thus appear on it, as if written by the hand of nature. What a superior price such fruit so inscribed would command in market, and what a pretty present it would be to any lady at a feast.—*Charleston Courier.*

Contesting State Elections. There have been intimations heretofore that the State election which took place in Indiana, in October, when the republican majority was only about 1,000, for Governor, would be contested; and now there are threats that the Governor's election in New York, which took place simultaneously with the presidential election, will be contested by the republicans. Hoffman's (democratic) majority for Governor in the latter State, however, is so large that it would hardly seem probable that such a contest, on the ground of fraudulent voting, would amount to much. As to Indiana, it is stated that the republicans received in Washington announce that Hendricks will contest the election there by allowing Baker to be inaugurated Governor and then suing out a writ of *quo warranto*.

FAYETTEVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

[SPECIAL TO THE JOURNAL.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Nov. 5.—P. M. LINCOLN.—Democratic majority 113—Democratic gain 152.

GASTON.—Republican majority 200; about the same as last election.

UNION.—Democratic majority reported to be 200—Democratic gain of 229.

CLEVELAND AND RUTHERFORD.—There is reported a Democratic gain, but no figures are given.

SALISBURY, N. C., Nov. 5.—P. M.

There are but few additional returns.—Shober's majority is somewhat reduced. It amounts to 1,635 actual and estimated, with Wilkes, Yadkin, Gaston and Union to hear from. These counties are all reported to have given Radical majorities. The result depends upon the vote of Wilkes; if the Radical majority is not increased in that county, Shober's election is certain by three or four hundred. The Radical majority in that county at the last election was 960.

Nothing received from Durham's District except two precincts in Caldwell, which are very favorable.

[SPECIAL TO THE JOURNAL.]

SALISBURY, N. C., Nov. 6, 1868.

All the counties of this District (the sixth) heard from.

Shober's majority is 1,165. There is a Conservative gain of 589 in Wilkes. The Conservative majority in Union is 123. There is nothing specific from Durham's District.

A general report has been received from a respectable gentleman from McDowell county, who came down on the Western train to-night, that Durham has made great gains and is probably elected.

[BY MAIL.]

NEW HANOVER.—The following additional precincts have been heard from: Caintuck, Democrat 57; Radical 79. Federal Point, Democrat 26; Radical 63. The vote of Long Creek stands Democrat 142; Radical 179. There are three precincts yet to hear from officially.

OSLOW.—Stamp Sound, Democrat 105; Radical 12.

WILSON.—Unofficial returns show a Democratic gain of 255.

SAMPSON.—Democratic majority 452—Democratic gain of 318.

NASH.—Democratic majority 196, with two precincts to hear from.

EDGEcombe.—Radical majority 1,184.

MECKLENBURG.—Democratic majority 184—a Democratic loss of 36.

NORTHAMPTON.—Democratic gain so far as heard from.

ALAMANCE.—Small Radical gain so far as heard from.

GUILFORD.—Radical majority 613.

GRAVEN.—Radical majority so far as heard from, 1,775.

CARTERET.—Democratic majority 80—a Democratic gain of 60.

DAVIDSON.—Lexington and Thomasville, Radical majority 393. Congress, Lash 539; Brown 260—a Democratic gain.

ROWAN.—Democratic majority 197. Shober's majority 150—a Republican gain.

FORSTHE.—Democrat 787; Radical 1,262—a Democratic gain of 387.

ROCKINGHAM.—Two precincts gave Democrats 277; Radical 300.

WARREN.—Reported Radical majority of 1,000—a small Democratic gain.

GRANVILLE.—Oxford, Democrat 328; Radical 606.

BRADFORD.—Democratic gain of 25 at Washington precinct.

HALIFAX.—Small Democratic gains so far as heard from.

MARTIN.—Democratic majority about 90—a Democratic gain of 107.

CABARRUS.—Democratic majority 177—a Republican gain of 58.

FRANKLIN.—Reported Democratic majority of 200—a Democratic gain of 400.

LATER.—Rogers' majority in glorious old Franklin is 234—a Democratic gain of 436.

ANSON.—Official returns show the following vote: Democrat, 1,050; Radical, 1,001—a Democratic gain of 191.

STANLEY.—This county is reported to have gone over 400 majority for the Democrats—if so, a gain of over 219.

ROBESON.—Official returns show: Democrat 1,659; Radical 1,504—a Democratic gain of 509.

RICHMOND.—Reported Radical majority of 440—a Democratic gain of 87.

CALDWELL.—Democratic majority in this county is nearly 400—a Democratic gain of about 150.

WARREN.—All but one precinct heard from. Democrat 961; Radical 8,117—about the same as at the last election.

HAINETT.—Official: Democrat 789; Radical 645—a Democratic gain of 105.

LENOIR.—Official: Democrat 861; Radical 1,215—a Radical gain of 4.

HEITFORD.—Radical majority 31; a Democratic gain of 242.

YADKIN.—Reported Democratic majority 150—this county went Radical at the last election by 142 majority.

DAVE.—Democratic majority 37.

PERSON.—The Democrats carry this county by a handsome majority—no figures yet.

REDELL.—The vote in this county, with three precincts to hear from (which will not materially alter the result) stands: Democrat 1,082; Radical 595—a Radical gain of 221.

ALEXANDER.—Partial returns from this county indicate a Democratic majority of about 150.

CATAWBA.—Democratic 1,131; Radical 488—Radical gain 8.

NASH.—Democratic majority in the county 310—a Democratic gain of 3 votes.

ALAMANCE.—Democrat 1,055; Radical 1,102—a Radical gain of 94.

BURKE.—Reported Radical gain of 30.

MECKLENBURG.—Official: Democrat 2,114; Radical 1,902. A Radical gain of 123.

GRAVEN.—Official: Democrat 1,493; Radical 3,535. The vote of one precinct, Vandemere, which stood 38 Democratic to 12 Radical, was thrown out, owing to illegality in making returns. With this precinct thrown out, the official vote shows a gain for the Radicals of 101.

MOORE.—This county is reported to have gone Democratic. At the last election it gave a Radical majority of 359.

CHATHAM.—This county is also reported to have given a Democratic majority. The Radicals had a majority of 684 at the last election.

BRADY.—In this county which gave the

Radicals 299 at the last election, the Democrats are reported to have obtained a majority of 6 votes.

ALAMANCE.—A friend, writing us from Graham, thus communicates the result in Alamance, and the infamous and meanly means which were used to accomplish it. We shall have more to say of this matter, hereafter:

"The vote in Alamance stands: Democrats 1,055; Radicals 1,102, giving a Radical majority of 47 votes in the county. The Radical success in this county has been accomplished entirely by the controllers of the North Carolina Railroad. Negroes from all along the line of road voted at Graham precinct. The white mechanics and workmen at the Railroad Shops were compelled to vote the Radical ticket, or lose their employment, and negroes were actually detailed to watch the white men of Company Shops, with instructions to report all of them who voted the Democratic ticket. Messrs. John Whitsett, Jas. Houston and Henry Bason were discharged from the employment of the N. C. R. R. Co., this morning, because they dared to act as free men and vote the Democratic ticket. I will write you again when I have more time, in regard to the means which have been used in Alamance county, to secure the triumph of the mongrel ticket."—*Sentinel.*

MOORE.—Official.—Radical majority of 135—a Democratic gain of 224.

FORSTHE.—Official.—Democrat 787; Radical 1,262—a Democratic gain of 387.

JONES.—Democrat 422; Radical 593—a Republican gain of 28.

HALIFAX.—Official.—Democrat 1,590; Radical 3,410—a Radical gain of 91.

DUNCUMBE.—So far as heard from the vote of this county stands: Democrat 1,000; Radical 1,085—a Democratic gain of 174.

PASQUOTANK.—Radical majority 459.

HEITFORD.—Official: Democrat 714; Radical 744—a Democratic gain of 183.

DAVE.—Democratic majority 67.

RUTHERFORD.—Official: Democrat 688; Radical 1,279—a Democratic gain of 308.

GASTON.—Official: Democrat 678; Radical 878.

ROWAN.—Official: Democrat 1,530; Radical 1,393—a Radical gain of 282.

GRANVILLE.—Official: Democrat 2,148; Radical 2,754—a Democratic gain of 143.

Why Gen. Grant Does Not Resign. A few weeks ago the question as to whether General Grant would resign his position as general-in-chief of the army before the day of election was extensively discussed. From all the information our correspondent could obtain at that time in relation to this subject it seemed to be almost certain that General Grant would not resign, and it was so stated in these dispatches. The sequel has proved the truth of that statement. The day of the election has passed, and U. S. Grant is still general of the armies. In this holding on to his military position General Grant has done a very important object in view, and it is just as certain that he will not resign if he is elected to-morrow President of the United States, nor will he tender his resignation until the day of inauguration shall have arrived. Gen. Grant assumed the leading parts in the campaign, studying all the possible moves of his opponents, and by forecasting his own movements in any contingency. He doubtless perceives that his resignation would leave a vacancy at the head of the army which will have to be filled. He may have his preferences as to who should fill that vacancy, and very probably thinks that he should have the privilege of making the nomination there would be less difficulty in filling that highly important grade in the service with the very man who accords best with his ideas of an army commander. It does not require any extraordinary acumen to see that General Grant's preference rests upon Lieutenant General Sherman, who is next in rank.

Wash. Cor. N. Y. Herald.

An Incident of the Episcopal Convention and Fifth Avenue Boarding Houses. About the time of the arrival of the delegates to the General Episcopal Convention, a singular contretemps occurred, in which a "prominent member of Grace Church" and a Southern clerical delegate achieved an odd and most singular result. The latter, in the first place, was a "prominent member of Grace Church" called at a fashionable Fifth Avenue boarding house, and told the landlady that he had been charged with the care of two clerical delegates to the Convention; that the price at the Fifth Avenue hotel was too heavy, and he thought he would rather lodge them on his own premises, which he had secured for the purpose, and that he would be glad to have the delegates lodge there for the week. She consented to provide for them, and in the course of a few days one clerical delegate appeared and engaged rooms. At the expiration of the first week the "prominent member of Grace Church" achieved an odd and most singular result. He called on the landlady and told her that he had ascertained the Convention would continue in session for more than one week, and that he could not stand the expense for so long a time! He therefore begged her to inform her clerical lodger that he must pay his own bills to-night. This lady declined to do so, but she offered to write his bill for him, forming him that "a prominent member of Grace Church" declined fulfilling his agreement. To this the "prominent member of Grace Church" objected, and said as he had already expended some \$6,000 this year in charities—besides being one of the dozen persons named in the list of the donors of supporting Grace Church devolved—he could not pay the parson's board bill for the second week.

Finding he could not mould the landlady to his wishes, he retired, and afterward sent the delegate his card, on which was written, "I have settled one week for you, and now you must be responsible. It so happened that the clerical delegate was not in the impecunious condition which the P. M. of G. C. imagined, but was at the time in search of a music teacher of the same name as the P. M. of G. C.—Consequently the message appended to the name on the card greatly mystified the worthy clergyman. The matter, however, passed from his mind until the adjournment of the Convention, when he be thought him of engaging a music teacher. He, therefore, looked up the address of the supposed music teacher on the card, called, sent his name, and was ushered by the servant into a magnificent parlor, where he encountered the burly P. M. of G. C., to whom he was about stating his business, when he was rudely interrupted with, "Oh! I know what you want. I have paid one week for you, and I can't do any more. There is no use of coming to me; I can't afford it. My charges are too expensive; cost me over six thousand dollars. Besides, Brown told me it would only last a week." Imagine the consternation of a Southern clerical gentleman at being thus rudely addressed by a supposed music teacher. Explanation followed, and we are glad to know this pure-prond P. M. of G. C. was properly rebuked by his clerical visitor.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

Scotch plaids are announced as the proper thing for ladies' wear.

BRADY.—In this county which gave the

Radicals 299 at the last election, the Democrats are reported to have obtained a majority of 6 votes.

ALAMANCE.—A friend, writing us from Graham, thus communicates the result in Alamance, and the infamous and meanly means which were used to accomplish it. We shall have more to say of this matter, hereafter:

"The vote in Alamance stands: Democrats 1,055; Radicals 1,102, giving a Radical majority of 47 votes in the county. The Radical success in this county has been accomplished entirely by the controllers of the North Carolina Railroad. Negroes from all along the line of road voted at Graham precinct. The white mechanics and workmen at the Railroad Shops were compelled to vote the Radical ticket, or lose their employment, and negroes were actually detailed to watch the white men of Company Shops, with instructions to report all of them who voted the Democratic ticket. Messrs. John Whitsett, Jas. Houston and Henry Bason were discharged from the employment of the N. C. R. R. Co., this morning, because they dared to act as free men and vote the Democratic ticket. I will write you again when I have more time, in regard to the means which have been used in Alamance county, to secure the triumph of the mongrel ticket."—*Sentinel.*

MOORE.—Official.—Radical majority of 135—a Democratic gain of 224.

FORSTHE.—Official.—Democrat 787; Radical 1,262—a Democratic gain of 387.

JONES.—Democrat 422; Radical 593—a Republican gain of 28.

HALIFAX.—Official.—Democrat 1,590; Radical 3,410—a Radical gain of 91.

DUNCUMBE.—So far as heard from the vote of this county stands: Democrat 1,000; Radical 1,085—a Democratic gain of 174.

PASQUOTANK.—Radical majority 459.

HEITFORD.—Official: Democrat 714; Radical 744—a Democratic gain of 183.

DAVE.—Democratic majority 67.

RUTHERFORD.—Official: Democrat 688; Radical 1,279—a Democratic gain of 308.

GASTON.—Official: Democrat 678; Radical 878.

ROWAN.—Official: Democrat 1,530; Radical 1,393—a Radical gain of 282.

GRANVILLE.—Official: Democrat 2,148; Radical 2,754—a Democratic gain of 143.

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